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=> FILE REG
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:29:39 ON 27 MAR 2008
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=> DISPLAY HISTORY FULL L1-

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:14:20 ON 27 MAR 2008
L1         15209 SEA PARK Y?/AU
L2         65046 SEA LEE J?/AU
L3         31214 SEA PARK J?/AU
L4           124 SEA L1 AND L2 AND L3
L5         47365 SEA GERMANIUM#/TI
L6             1 SEA L4 AND L5

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:15:45 ON 27 MAR 2008
L7           320 SEA GE/ELS AND 1/ELC.SUB

     FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 15:18:59 ON 27 MAR 2008
L8         82112 SEA L7
L9          3284 SEA YELLOW?(2A)(SOIL# OR OCHER# OR DIRT OR DIRTS OR
                 EARTH# OR TOPSOIL? OR SUBSOIL?)
L10           63 SEA L8 AND L9

     FILE 'LCA' ENTERED AT 15:19:56 ON 27 MAR 2008
L11        32139 SEA (PRODUC? OR PROD# OR GENERAT? OR MANUF? OR MFR# OR
                 CREAT? OR FORM## OR FORMING# OR FORMAT? OR MAKE# OR
                 MADE# OR MAKING# OR FABRICAT? OR SYNTHESI? OR PREPAR? OR
                 PREP#)/BI,AB
L12         2453 SEA (RECOVER? OR RECLAMAT? OR RECLAIM? OR RETRIEV? OR
                 SALVAG? OR REGENERAT? OR RECONDITION? OR REFORM? OR
                 RECONSTITUT? OR REUSE# OR REUSING# OR RECYCL? OR
                 REPROCESS?)/BI,AB
L13            3 SEA (RE(W)(COVER? OR CLAMAT? OR CLAIM? OR GENERAT? OR
                 CONDITION? OR FORM? OR CONSTITUT? OR USE# OR USING# OR
                 CYCL? OR PROCESS?))/BI,AB

     FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 15:21:14 ON 27 MAR 2008
L14        17398 SEA L11(2A)(GERMANIUM# OR GE)
L15          865 SEA (L12 OR L13)(2A)(GERMANIUM# OR GE)
L16           23 SEA L10 AND (L14 OR L15)
L17              QUE AQ# OR AQUEOUS? OR WATER? OR H2O
L18          433 SEA FIREPLAC?
L19       336160 SEA KILN? OR OVEN? OR FURNAC?
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L20             QUE HEAT? OR HOT# OR WARM? OR THERMO? OR THERMAL?
L21           1 SEA L10 AND L18
L22           1 SEA L10 AND L19
L23          17 SEA L10 AND L20
L24          33 SEA L10 AND L17
L25           9 SEA L23 AND L24
L26          10 SEA L21 OR L22 OR L25
L27          18 SEA L16 NOT L26
L28          19 SEA (L23 OR L24) NOT (L26 OR L27)
L29          16 SEA L10 NOT (L26 OR L27 OR L28)
L30           9 SEA 1840-2004/PY,PRY,AY AND L26
L31          16 SEA 1840-2004/PY,PRY,AY AND L27
L32          16 SEA 1840-2004/PY,PRY,AY AND L28
L33          12 SEA 1840-2004/PY,PRY,AY AND L29



=> FILE HCA
FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 15:30:29 ON 27 MAR 2008
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=> D L30 1-9 BIB ABS HITIND

L30  ANSWER 1 OF 9  HCA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN   145:479972  HCA  Full-text
TI   Far infrared-emitting compositions comprising far infrared-emitting
     materials and recycled oil
IN   Lee, Sang Chul
PA   S. Korea
SO   Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
     CODEN: KRXXA7
DT   Patent
LA   Korean
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------
     --------
PI   KR 2005003614        A     20050112    KR 2003-44436
                                                                  200307
                                                                  01
                                                 <--
PRAI KR 2003-44436              20030701  <--
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AB Provided is a far IR ray-emitting oil heat medium compn. which has higher energy efficiency than water, thereby showing energy saving effects, and gives biol. favorable effects from far IR ray emission. The far IR ray-emitting oil heat medium compn. for heating is prepd. by mixing finely ground yellow ocher 5-20, alkylate gel 5-20, a polymer 5-20, amethyst 5-20, jade 5-20, germanium 5-20, elvan 5-20, ceramic 5-20, kaolinite 5-20, and charcoal powder 1-10 wt. %, and dilg. the mixed powder with recycled lubricating oil or recycled cooking oil in a ratio of 3 to 7.

IC ICM C09K005-08

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

IT 1318-74-7, Kaolinite (Al2(OH)4(Si2O5)), uses 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 12601-21-7, Jade 14832-91-8, Amethyst
(far IR-emitting compns. comprising far IR-emitting materials and recycled oil)

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 145:403375 HCA Full-text

TI Production method of anionic functional water for washing marine products, fruit and vegetables by using far-infrared emitting ore for removing contaminants

IN Kim, Yeon Gyu

PA Jeil Su San Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2004107453	A	20041220	KR 2004-70135	20040804 <--

PRAI KR 2004-70135 20040804 <--

AB To provide a prodn. method of anionic functional water for eluting a large amt. of minerals from relatively smaller ore, removing contaminants within a short period of time and having the functional water contain a large amt. of SiO2 by using heat, injecting air and using flow of water when eluting minerals to produce the functional water. The prodn. method of anionic functional water comprises first step of fabricating a cylindrical vessel and an air injection pipe using stainless steel having thickness of 3 mm; second step of crushing far-IR emitting ore including elvan, germanium, jade and amphibole to pieces having diam. of 20 mm or less, molding yellow

soil into bead shaped balls, forming fired yellow soil balls by firing the bead shaped balls at a temp. of 300 to 600°C, and mixing the materials after putting 5 kg of far-IR emitting ore pieces, 5 kg of the fired yellow soil balls and 200 L of clean water such as underground water and tap water into the cylindrical vessel so that minerals are eluted from the mixt.; third step of heating the cylindrical vessel by a gas burner so that large amts. of minerals are eluted from the mixt. to produce bio-functional water; and fourth step of aging the bio-functional water after transferring the produced bio-functional water to a storage tank, wherein the mixt. is aged for about 5 to 24 h after putting anion emitting ore and yellow soil balls into the bio-functional water contained in the storage tank in the same manner as in the second step.

IC ICM C02F001-68

CC 61-5 (Water)
Section cross-reference(s): 17

ST anion functional water washing marine product fruit vegetable

IT IR sources
(far-IR; prodn. method of anionic functional water for washing marine products fruit and vegetables by using far IR emitting ore for removing contaminants)

IT Vegetable
Water purification
(prodn. method of anionic functional water for washing marine products fruit and vegetables by using far IR emitting ore for removing contaminants)

IT Amphibole-group minerals
Elvanite
(prodn. method of anionic functional water for washing marine products fruit and vegetables by using far IR emitting ore for removing contaminants)

IT Soils
(yellow; prodn. method of anionic functional water for washing marine products fruit and vegetables by using far IR emitting ore for removing contaminants)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(prodn. method of anionic functional water for washing marine products fruit and vegetables by using far IR emitting ore for removing contaminants)

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 144:330580 HCA Full-text

TI Method of manufacturing germanium-containing aqueous solution from yellow soil

IN Park, Ji Young; Park, Young Man; Lee, Jang Young

PA Seung, Keun Ku, S. Korea
SO PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2006033535	A1	20060330	WO 2005-KR3056	200509 15
			<--	
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
KR 2006026377	A	20060323	KR 2004-75268	200409 20
			<--	
KR 750351	B1	20070817		
CN 1762826	A	20060426	CN 2005-10103184	200509 20
			<--	
US 2007095170	A1	20070503	US 2005-560668	200512 14
			<--	

PRAI KR 2004-75268 A 20040920 <--
WO 2005-KR3056 W 20050915

AB The present invention relates to a method of manufg. germanium-contg. aq. soln. from yellow soil distributed on the earth's surface, with high efficiency and in environment friendly and economical manners. The method comprises (i) forming clods by clumping the yellow soil including the earth from a fireplace; (ii) drying the clods of the soil at room temp. for > 24 h or by heating them; (iii) heating the clods of the soil to red heat at 750 to 930° for 30 to 60 min; (iv)

dipping the red-heated clods of the soil in water to ext. oxidized germanium; and (v) filtering the aq. soln. including the clods of the soil. The org. germanium obtained this way has no harmful effect on the human body. The germanium-contg. soln. may be used as an activating material or auxiliary material for various products depending on its adaptability to specific field, e.g., for cosmetics to supply oxygen to the skin, and as drinking water. For example, the contents of 72Ge and 74Ge in the water ext. from the clods of yellow soil was about 160 times as much as the std. water and 7 times as much as the water ext. from the germanium raw ore.

IC ICM A61K033-00
ICS A61K035-00; C01G017-00; C22B001-02; C22B001-16; C22B003-02; C22B003-22; C22B015-00; C22B041-00

CC 18-1 (Animal Nutrition)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62, 63

ST germanium soln yellow soil drinking water

IT Cosmetics
Drinking waters
(manufg. of germanium-contg. aq. soln. from yellow soil)

IT Soils
(yellow; manufg. of germanium-contg. aq. soln. from yellow soil)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies 13982-21-3, Germanium 72, biological studies 15034-59-0, Germanium 74, biological studies
(manufg. of germanium-contg. aq. soln. from yellow soil)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:224240 HCA Full-text

TI Yellow earth mortar for construction finishing, and application of breathable mortar

IN Sur, Chang Min

PA S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2003074523	A	20030919	KR 2003-53235	

200307
31
<--
PRAI KR 2003-53235 20030731 <--
AB Provided is a yellow earth mortar as a plastering material applied to the floors, which has emission of far IR rays and anions beneficial on human, deodorization, sterilization, and decreases application time and cost. The yellow earth mortar comprises 1200-1250kg of yellow earth less than 5mm in size, 50-100kg of fine yellow earth powder, 140kg of functional natural minerals such as elvan and germanium, 200-260kg of slag or portland cement, hardening soln. obtained by dilg. 20L of hardener into 180-400L of water, and small amts. of aroms. The prepd. yellow earth mortar is applied to a floor by the following steps of: removing impurities from a floor, coating a hardening soln. on the floor; laying a styrofoam sheet in a thickness more than 20mm for sound and heat insulation; spreading autoclaved lightwt. concrete, ALC over the styrofoam sheets in a thickness of 50mm or more; drying at 24-36h; laying a heating pipe on the concrete; spreading the prepd. mortar in a 4-12mm thickness; plastering the surface of the mortar; and drying.
IC ICM C04B014-10
CC 58-3 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
ST yellow earth mortar construction finishing
IT Cement
Mortar
Slags
(yellow earth mortar for construction finishing and application of breathable mortar)
IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, uses
Elvanite
(yellow earth mortar for construction finishing and application of breathable mortar)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses
(yellow earth mortar for construction finishing and application of breathable mortar)

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:221128 HCA Full-text
TI Manufacturing method of functional cotton
IN Choi, Myung Bu; Park, Jung In
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

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PI	KR 2003051112	A	20030625	KR 2001-85508	200112 18
				<--	
PRAI	KR 2001-85508		20011218	<--	

AB Functional cotton contg. jade, ceramic, yellow soil and charcoal is characterized by having soft feeling, radiating far IR ray, deodorizing, having antibiosis and promoting health. Functional cotton is obtained by the steps of: mixing 1000g of jade powder, 500g of germanium powder and 500g of yellow soil with 5000mL of spring water, followed by stirring them; pptg. a mixed material to give 3000mL of jade/ yellow soil soln.(jijangsu); mixing 500g of charcoal with the jijangsu; mixing 1000mL of an acrylic binder with the mixt.; and then binding cotton with the mixed material.

IC ICM D06M011-00

CC 40-10 (Textiles and Fibers)

IT Binders
(thermoplastic, acrylic; manuf. of functional cotton contg. various additives)

IT Soils
(yellow; manuf. of functional cotton contg. various additives)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(manuf. of functional cotton contg. various additives)

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:200229 HCA Full-text

TI Composition for screening water-vein wave, preparation method thereof and waterproof water-vein wave screening agent containing the composition

IN Hwang, Young Hee

PA Kim, Sung Tae, S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	---	---	---	---	---
PI	KR 2003032186	A	20030426	KR 2001-63775	200110 16
				<--	
PRAI	KR 2001-63775		20011016	<--	

AB A compn. for screening the water-vein wave, its prepn. method, a water-vein wave screening agent contg. the compn., and its use are provided, wherein the compn. irradiates the far IR ray and anions and shows the antibacterial and deodorizing effect. The compn. comprises 5-25 wt% of a calcined one of a mixt. of at least one metal selected from gold, silver and copper, and at least one natural mineral component selected from yellow soil, jade stone, elvan and germanium; 1-10 wt% of a bamboo charcoal; and 55-90 wt% of deep-sea water. The prepn. method comprises the steps of calcining a mixt. of at least one metal selected from gold, silver and copper, and at least one natural mineral component selected from yellow soil, jade stone, elvan and germanium; pulverizing the calcined mixt.; mixing the pulverized one with a bamboo charcoal and deep-sea water; and heating the mixt. at a temp. of 50-80 °C for 1-10 days.

IC ICM C09D001-00

CC 42-11 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

ST waterproof screening water vein wave compn

IT Bamboo
(charcoal; manuf. of compns. for waterproof screening water-vein wave)

IT Charcoal
(from bamboo; manuf. of compns. for waterproof screening water-vein wave)

IT Electromagnetic shields
Water-resistant materials
(manuf. of compns. for waterproof screening water-vein wave)

IT Elvanite
Minerals, uses
Stone (construction material)
(manuf. of compns. for waterproof screening water-vein wave)

IT Soils
(yellow; manuf. of compns. for waterproof screening water-vein wave)

IT 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 7440-50-8, Copper, uses 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 7440-57-5, Gold, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(manuf. of compns. for waterproof screening water-vein wave)

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:116613 HCA Full-text

TI Heat preserver for high frequency heating

IN Kim, Seung Man

PA Koo, Sung Hwe, S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2002062864	A	20020731	KR 2002-22850	20020426

PRAI KR 2002-22850 20020426 <--

AB Provided is a heat preserver for high frequency heating, which can emit heat rapidly, improve heat insulation, reduce heat expansion and has IR radiation emitting function. The heat preserver is filled in a vacuum pipe for high frequency heating, where the pipe contains a heating line made of synthetic resin or a nonferrous metal such as copper, stainless and aluminum. The heat preserver comprises water 20, yellow soil powder 20, jade powder 20, germanium powder 20, polyacrylamide 20 as coagulant and hydrocarbons 20 wt% as heating oil.

IC ICM C09K005-10
CC 47-4 (Apparatus and Plant Equipment)
ST heat preserver high frequency heating
IT Heaters
IR sources
Thermal insulators
(heat preserver for high frequency heating)
IT Plastics, uses
(heat preserver for high frequency heating)
IT Hydrocarbon oils
(heat preserver for high frequency heating)
IT Metals, uses
(nonferrous; heat preserver for high frequency heating)
IT Pipes and Tubes
(vacuum; heat preserver for high frequency heating)
IT Soils
(yellow, powd.; heat preserver for high frequency heating)
IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses 7440-50-8, Copper, uses 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, uses
(heat preserver for high frequency heating)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 12601-21-7, Jade
(powd.; heat preserver for high frequency heating)

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 139:262863 HCA Full-text
TI Manufacture of a synthetic mineral
IN Park, Yong-jin
PA S. Korea
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003176274	A1	20030918	US 2002-154817 <--	20020528
	US 6936557	B2	20050830		
	KR 2003073916	A	20030919	KR 2002-13685 <--	20020314
	JP 2003267792	A	20030925	JP 2002-119178 <--	20020422
	CN 1444923	A	20031001	CN 2002-119158 <--	20020510
PRAI	KR 2002-13685	A	20020314 <--		

AB A novel multipurpose mineral compn. is manufd. by setting up an iron railing, an iron rod and an iron plate on a brazier, placing a tin foil on the iron plate, and layering yellow soil , kaolin, sericite, and biomineral in sequence on the tinfoil, while inserting the tin foil between the layers, loading a pulverized elvan in the furnace, pulverizing a mixed stone including 40% of germanium, 15% of truemarine, 30% of zeolite, and 15% of franklin, to a particle size of ≤ 44 μm, and loading the pulverized mixed stone in an internal furnace which is made by lining a copper coil with a tinfoil and placing it on the plurality of layers of the furnace, heating the pulverized mixed stone at .apprx.1,000° for about seven days pulverizing the obtained product.

IC ICM C04B035-64
ICS C04B035-10; C04B035-16; C04B035-14
INCL 501153000; X50-115.4

CC 49-4 (Industrial Inorganic Chemicals)
Section cross-reference(s): 53
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, reactions
(manuf. of synthetic mineral)
RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 137:114145 HCA Full-text
TI Method for preparing water-purifying body of water purifier
IN Han, Myung Hun
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000074036	A	20001205	KR 1999-17695	19990517 <--

PRAI KR 1999-17695 19990517 <--
AB A method for prepg. a H2O-purifying body of a H2O purifier is provided by which provided H2O-purifying body is able to produce spring H2O contg. a large amt. of minerals by cleanly filtering contaminants from tap H2O in a natural filtering manner. The method comprises steps of (1) forming a main body of a H2O-purifying body having a regular shape by compressing a kneaded dough, which is prepd. by mixing and stirring 65-75% of a yellow soil, 5-15% of a jade powder, 3-7% of a Ge powder, 3-7% of Elvan powder. 5-15% of a bio-ceramic powder, 1-3% of a charcoal powder and H2O, by using a die; (2) naturally drying the formed main body of a H2O-purifying body in a shaded ground for 2-3 days; and (3) firing the naturally dried main body of a H2O -purifying body in a calciner at a temp. of 9,000-10,000°.
IC ICM B01D039-06
CC 61-5 (Water)
ST prepn water purifn app filtering
IT Elvanite
(Elvan; method for prepg. water-purifying body of water purifier)
IT Water purification
(app.; method for prepg. water-purifying body of

water purifier)
IT Powders
(ceramic; method for prepg. water-purifying body of water purifier)
IT Dies
Dough
Drinking waters
Filters
Filtration
Firing (heat treating)
Mineral waters
Mixing
Spring waters
Water purification
(method for prepg. water-purifying body of water purifier)
IT Charcoal
(method for prepg. water-purifying body of water purifier)
IT Ceramics
(powders; method for prepg. water-purifying body of water purifier)
IT Soils
(yellow; method for prepg. water-purifying body of water purifier)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(method for prepg. water-purifying body of water purifier)

=> D L31 1-16 BIB ABS HITIND

L31 ANSWER 1 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 145:294697 HCA Full-text
TI Preparation of yellow soil paint comprising yellow soil powder, germanium powder, ion powder, zeolite and natural rubber sap
IN Kim, Jong Pyo; Yang, Seung Ho
PA Nine Co., Ltd., S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI KR 2004107449 A 20041220 KR 2004-55838
200407
19
<--

PRAI KR 2004-55838 20040719 <--

AB Title crack-resistant paint for interior or exterior construction does not have deterioration of properties. The prepn. comprises adding yellow soil powder to pptn. bath to ppt. it; dehydrating and drying it at pptn. bath to prep. a yellow soil pptn. powder; mixing 65-75% yellow soil pptn. powder, 15-25% germanium powder, 5% ion powder and 5% zeolite; and adding natural rubber sap at ratio of 4:6 to the mixt. and mixing them. Preferably natural rubber sap is prepd. by mixing crude liq. and purified water at ratio of 50:50.

IC ICM C09D001-00
ICS C09D005-33

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

ST germanium ion zeolite rubber sap yellow soil paint prepn

IT Coating materials
(crack-resistant; prepn. of yellow soil paint comprising yellow soil powder, germanium powder, ion powder, zeolite and natural rubber sap)

IT Natural rubber, uses
Zeolites (synthetic), uses
(prepn. of yellow soil paint comprising yellow soil powder, germanium powder, ion powder, zeolite and natural rubber sap)

IT Paints
Soils
(yellow; prepn. of yellow soil paint comprising yellow soil powder, germanium powder, ion powder, zeolite and natural rubber sap)

IT 7439-89-6, Iron, uses 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses
(prepn. of yellow soil paint comprising yellow soil powder, germanium powder, ion powder, zeolite and natural rubber sap)

L31 ANSWER 2 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 145:232691 HCA Full-text

TI Production method of salt water and bay salt with removing or diminishing harmful component and increasing useful component

IN Kim, Kyung Hee

PA S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	KR 2004064522	A	20040719	KR 2003-2197 <--	20030113

PRAI KR 2003-2197 20030113 <--

AB A prodn. method of nontoxic salt water and bay salt is provided, which decreases harmful components and increases beneficial components to our health without special equipment. The high quality salt is produced by the following steps of: passing sea water through a filter comprising quartz porphyry (or germanium) gravel, sand and mud, and gathering water; operating a water pump equipped with multistep filters, ozone (or UV) sterilizer, ultrasonicator to remove impurities and bacteria; removing harmful components from sea water by soaking a bag filled with charcoal, Au, Ge, quartz porphyry, etc. into sea water and operating sterilizing machines; flowing purified sea water into an evapn. area and putting the bag into sea water; filtering sea water through fibers made of charcoal, quartz porphyry, microfiber and jade; spraying liq. herbs which are beneficial to human or liq. treated with yellow earth (called Jijangsu) over concd. sea water in the area or spraying sterilized all kinds of liq. over sea water.

IC ICM C01D003-06

CC 49-5 (Industrial Inorganic Chemicals)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 61

IT Soils
(yellow, Jijangsu; prodn. method of salt water and bay salt with removing or diminishing harmful component and increasing useful component)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 7440-57-5, Gold, uses 10028-15-6, Ozone, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(prodn. method of salt water and bay salt with removing or diminishing harmful component and increasing useful component)

L31 ANSWER 3 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 145:212563 HCA Full-text

TI Sound insulation wallpaper

IN Bae, Jae Ho

PA Shinyang Tech Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	KR 2004070727	A	20040811	KR 2003-6908	20030204 <--
PRAI	KR 2003-6908		20030204 <--		

AB Sound insulation wallpaper is characterized by being thin, contg. a polyurethane form and a polyethylene form having excellent flexibility, having a protective coating layer preventing moisture from infiltrating and having a functional coating layer comprising jade and ceramic. The wallpaper is capable of scrubbing off old stain easily, radiating far IR ray from the functional coating layer and absorbing noise and vibration. Sound insulation wallpaper comprises nonwoven fabrics constituting a surface and a back; a polyurethane form and a polyethylene form between the nonwoven fabrics; a protective coating layer formed on the surface of the nonwoven fabric; and a functional coating layer comprised of yellow soil, jade, ceramic and germanium and formed on a surface of the protective coating layer. The polyurethane form has a thickness of 1-2.5 mm, and the polyethylene form has a thickness of 0.5-2 mm.

IC ICM D21H027-20
ICS D21H027-30

CC 40-10 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 38

ST nonwoven fabric polyurethane polyethylene sound insulation wallpaper; yellow soil jade ceramic germanium coating sound insulation wallpaper

IT Soils
(yellow, coating layer contg.; nonwoven fabric-based sound insulation wallpaper)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(coating layer contg.; nonwoven fabric-based sound insulation wallpaper)

L31 ANSWER 4 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:284109 HCA Full-text

TI Method for manufacturing laminated flooring made from yellow earth and laminated flooring made from yellow earth manufactured by manufacturing device

IN Park, Ju Sung

PA S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	KR 2003076739	A	20030929	KR 2002-15222	20020321 <--
PRAI	KR 2002-15222		20020321 <--		

AB A laminated flooring made from yellow earth is provided to be manufd. by mixing a synthetic resin with natural materials such as yellow earth, bio stone, and germanium, thereby implementing damp proof features on the bottom and preventing harmful materials. Many dyeing rubber rollers pass through a yellow earth pap obtained by mixing yellow earth powder, bio stone powder, germanium powder, jade powder, alum powder, edible powder, and sulfur powder. The yellow earth pap passes into pure cotton hemp to dehydrate the pure cotton hemp. A yellow earth pure cotton hemp(20) is obtained by passing through a drying room, and is combined with a flooring piece(10). The yellow earth pure cotton hemp(20) is combined by a pure cotton hemp of the flooring piece(10) applied with an adhesive glue obtained by mixing water with edible powder. A yellow earth Korean paper(30) is adhered to the yellow earth pure cotton hemp(20). The adhesive glue is applied to the yellow earth Korean paper(30), and a high-grade Korean paper(40) is adhered to the flooring piece(10). The flooring piece(10) passes through a dryer at 50 to 70 °C, and is dried. A fresh bean oil is sprayed on the dried high-grade Korean paper(40). The high-grade Korean paper(40) is given a final touch with fresh beans crushed in 0.7 to 2mm size.

IC ICM B32B013-14

CC 58-3 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)

ST floor tile laminated yellow soil

IT Adhesives
Cannabis
Dyeing
Musa textilis
Paper
(manufg. laminated flooring made from yellow earth and laminated flooring made from yellow earth manufd. by manufg. device)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses
(manufg. laminated flooring made from yellow earth and laminated flooring made from yellow earth manufd. by manufg. device)

L31 ANSWER 5 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:242072 HCA Full-text

TI Manufacturing method of functional fiber resin composition
IN An, Jung Ju; Choi, Myung Bu
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2003062602	A	20030728	KR 2002-2870	20020117 <--

PRAI KR 2002-2870 20020117 <--
AB A manufg. method of functional fiber resin compn. having deodorizing effect is characterized by contg. jade, yellow soil, germanium and charcoal. The functional fiber is useful for bedclothes, a mat and underwear. The resin compn. is obtained by the steps of: prepg. an acrylic resin(solids 40%), fabric resin; synthesizing and dissolving 100 g of jade powder, 100 g of germanium powder, 100 g of yellow soil powder, 100 g of charcoal powder and 100 g of artificial zeolite into 1000 mL of the acrylic resin; dissolving 20 mL of a silver antibacterial agent(solids 20%) into 2000 mL of water; mixing a mixt. with a pigment; and then printing and coating fabric.
IC ICM D06M011-00
CC 40-5 (Textiles and Fibers)
IT Soils
(yellow, coating; manufg. method of functional fiber resin compn.)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(coating; manufg. method of functional fiber resin compn.)

L31 ANSWER 6 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:224269 HCA Full-text
TI Manufacture of functional expanded vermiculite boards with three-layered structure, high strength, thermal insulation and nonflammability
IN Jo, Sung Kyun
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	KR 2003059018	A	20030707	KR 2003-36933 <--	20030609
PRAI	KR 2003-36933		20030609 <--		

AB Provided is a manufg. method of functional expanded vermiculite board of a three-layered structure which has high strength and illumination besides heat insulation, nonflammability by using vermiculite, perlite and white carbon as additives and functional materials (jade, yellow earth). The expanded vermiculite board with a three-layered structure is manufd. by the following steps of: prepg. a compn. for a middle layer by mixing 80-90 wt.% of coarse (5-10 mesh) vermiculite, 10-12 wt.% of fine perlite and 0.1-3 wt.% of white carbon, and a binder; prepg. a compn. for upper and lower layers by mixing 85-90 wt.% of fine (40-80 mesh) vermiculite, 10-15 wt.% of fine perlite and white carbon, and a binder; putting the compn. to be layered; pressing. The functional materials such as yellow earth, jade and germanium are added to the compn. of upper and lower layers according to uses.

IC ICM C04B014-20

CC 58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)

ST expanded vermiculite board perlite white carbon yellow earth jade

IT Soils
(yellow earth; manuf. of functional expanded vermiculite boards with three-layered structure, high strength, thermal insulation and nonflammability)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 7631-86-9, White carbon, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(manuf. of functional expanded vermiculite boards with three-layered structure, high strength, thermal insulation and nonflammability)

L31 ANSWER 7 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:224255 HCA Full-text

TI Flexible panels for use in building interiors and exteriors

IN Shin, Seon Ho

PA Daebo Engineering Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	KR 2002086966	A	20021121	KR 2001-25966	200105 12 <--
PRAI	KR 2001-25966		20010512 <--		

AB Flexible and lightwt. panels, obtained by placing a glass fiber fabric layer between resin plates including inorg. materials, are suitable for attaching to curved walls easily and decrease construction costs. Accordingly, the resultant panels are used as interior and exterior materials in construction field. The flexible and lightwt. panels are produced by the following steps of: (1) mixing 10-40 wt.% of high elastic acrylic emulsion resin or urethane resin for flexibility, 40-80 wt.% of inorg. materials such as yellow earth, quartz porphyry, jade, germanium, etc. for giving thickness and strength to panels, and optionally pigment, dispersant and defoaming agent; (2) spraying the mixt. on a panel-shaped mold and drying; (3) layering glass fiber fabrics on the surface of dried resin; (4) spraying the mixt. obtained from step (1) and drying.

IC ICM C04B016-04

CC 58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 14808-60-7, Quartz (SiO2), uses
(prodn. method of flexible panels for use in building interiors and exteriors)

L31 ANSWER 8 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:224057 HCA Full-text

TI Manufacture of ceramic cooking pots

IN Lee, Ki Young

PA S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	KR 2003017722	A	20030304	KR 2001-50707	200108 22 <--
PRAI	KR 2001-50707		20010822 <--		

AB A manufg. method of ceramic cooking pots used for stewing, steaming and roasting is provided. The ceramic cooking pots shorten cooking

time, prevent sticking and burning of food, and keep food fresh. The ceramic cooking pots are manufd. by the following steps of: mixing 40 wt.% of clay 30 wt.% of talc and 30 wt.% of white clay with water; dehydrating to be a mixt. contg. 20-25% of water; vacuum compressing; forming the mixt. into shapes of pot and pan, and deforming; drying naturally to be 10-15% of water content; sintering at 900°-950° for 5-6 h; applying glazes comprising 20 wt.% of Ge, 10 wt.% of yellow earth, 10 wt.% of sand, 15 wt.% of feldspar, 5 wt.% of limestone, 20 wt.% of leaf mold and 5 wt.% of oak charcoal; sintering at 1200°-1300° for 10 h.

IC ICM C04B033-24

CC 57-4 (Ceramics)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 14807-96-6, Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4), uses
(manuf. of ceramic cooking pots)

L31 ANSWER 9 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:218448 HCA Full-text

TI Manufacturing of organic mineral fertilizer by mixing org. waste sludge and mineral powders

IN Kim, Kyu Won

PA S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2003067442	A	20030814	KR 2002-15498	20020321 <--

PRAI KR 2002-15498 20020321 <--

AB Provided is a manufg. method of org. mineral fertilizer which is used for top soil and compost, prevents pollution and improves acidified soil by mixing org. waste sludge and mineral powders unlike conventional fermented fertilizer. The org. mineral fertilizer is manufd. by the following steps of: (i) mixing org. waste and sludge, such as food waste, agricultural waste, feces and urine, etc., with polymn. catalysts to be 70% of moisture content; (ii) adding CaO to be a mixt./CaO ratio of 1 : 0.11-0.2 and mixing at 60-150°C for 5-10 min to be a moisture content less than 40%; (iii) adding silicate minerals (zeolite, bentonite and magnesite), pure soil, yellow earth, kaolin and germanium to be a wt. ratio of mixt. of step (ii) to added

powder of 1 : 0.15-0.2; (iv) mixing for 10 min to be 30% of moisture content; (v) granulating and packing.

IC ICM C05F017-00

CC 19-6 (Fertilizers, Soils, and Plant Nutrition)
Section cross-reference(s): 60

IT Soils
(yellow; manufg. of org. mineral fertilizer by mixing org. waste sludge and mineral powders)

IT 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide (CaO), biological studies 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies 13717-00-5, Magnesite
(manufg. of org. mineral fertilizer by mixing org. waste sludge and mineral powders)

L31 ANSWER 10 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:203171 HCA Full-text

TI Manufacture of noninflammable interior and exterior panels using vermiculite

IN Kim, Hoan Seng

PA S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2003025443	A	20030329	KR 2001-58420	200109 20 <--
PRAI KR 2001-58420		20010920 <--		

AB Provided is a method for manufg. interior and exterior panels, and partition plates having lightwt. and noninflammability by using foamed vermiculite as main materials. The exterior panels are manufd. by filling a mixt. of foamed vermiculite and inorg. or org. binder to Fe or stainless steel plates, where wire screen, glass fiber, etc. are mixed with the mixt. for imparting strength to panels. The interior panels emitting far IR ray contain yellow earth, Ge and charcoal besides panel materials comprising foamed vermiculite and a binder. The foamed vermiculite particles are produced by crushing vermiculite into a proper size, sintering at 800-1200° to form pores, and cooling. The binders are gypsum, cement and water glass.

IC ICM C04B020-06

CC 58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)

IT Soils

(yellow; manuf. of noninflammable interior and exterior panels using vermiculite and)
IT 7439-89-6, Iron, uses 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, uses
(manuf. of noninflammable interior and exterior panels using vermiculite and)

L31 ANSWER 11 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:203162 HCA Full-text
TI Manufacture of incombustible interior and exterior panels by heating and hardening with high frequency or infrared rays
IN Oh, Pan Won
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2003032601	A	20030426	KR 2001-64499	20011018 <--

PRAI KR 2001-64499 20011018 <--
AB Provided is a manufg. method of incombustible interior and exterior panels by hardening and firing raw materials such as vermiculite and perlite. The manufg. method of incombustible exterior panels comprises the steps of; crushing raw materials such as vermiculite and perlite and foaming ground raw materials to get lightwt. powder particles; mixing powders with inorg. or org. binders; forming the mixt. into panels; pouring CO2 gas into formed panels for hardening; drying and firing hardened panels with high frequency and IR rays. Also, yellow soil, ceramics, charcoal and Ge are added to the above raw materials in mixing for manuf. of interior panels.
IC ICM C04B020-06
CC 58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
IT Soils
(yellow; manuf. of incombustible interior and exterior panels by heating and hardening with high frequency or IR rays from raw materials contg. vermiculite and perlite and)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses
(manuf. of incombustible interior and exterior panels by heating and hardening with high frequency or IR rays from raw materials contg. vermiculite and perlite and)

L31 ANSWER 12 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:178127 HCA Full-text
TI Polyurethane foam and preparation method thereof
IN Lee, Yong Gu
PA Hanbee Industries, Inc., S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2001112833	A	20011222	KR 2001-24105 <--	20010503

PRAI KR 2000-33035 A 20000615 <--
AB A polyurethane foam and its prepn. method are provided, to allow it to radiate the far IR ray by using jade and/or yellow soil, thereby improving insulation, antibacterial activity, moisture control effect and deodorization. The method comprises the steps of mixing 0.1-50 parts by wt. of jade particle with a size of 300-1,000 mesh, 100 parts by wt. of a polyether-based or polyester-based polyol, and optionally 1-10 parts by wt. of yellow soil; mixing the mixt. and one or two components selected from the group consisting of isocyanate, a foaming agent, a surfactant, a catalyst, a metal catalyst and crosslinking agent, and injecting air into the mixt. with a speed of 2,000-2,500 cc/min; foaming the one ejected from the above mixing process by using carbon dioxide generated by the reaction of water and isocyanate; and maturing the foam formed the foaming process to cure it completely. Instead of jade, germanium, hell stone, tourmaline or their mixts. can be used.
IC ICM C08J009-08
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
IT Soils
(yellow; manuf. of polyurethane foams)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(manuf. of polyurethane foams)

L31 ANSWER 13 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:175661 HCA Full-text
TI Making method of soy sauce and toenjang (fermented soybean paste) containing nephrite jade
IN Hwang, Kyu Soon; Lee, Hag Ji
PA Dong Yeu Dang Co., Ltd., S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given

CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2001017785	A	20010305	KR 1999-33457	19990809 <--

PRAI KR 1999-33457 19990809 <--

AB A method of prepg. soy sauce and toenjang contg. powd. nephrite jade is provided to improve the storage life with maintaining the original nutrients and flavor of the sauce. The method is characterized by the following steps of: (i) boiling soybeans with 3% of the total wt. of an additive composed of 40% of powd. nephrite jade, 15% of kaolinite or yellow soil ceramic, and 15% of elvan, zeolite and germanium; (ii) making a drying room for growing Bacillus subtilis and Aspergillus comprising the floor and the wall made of yellow soils, hard charcoal and salt laid under the floor and pieces of nephrite jade and hard charcoals arranged in the room; (iii) drying boiled and mashed soybean lumps in the room for 3 days, fermenting at 35°C for 7 days and ripening at 15°C for 30 days; (iv) getting processed salt water by adding 4 times of water to natural salt and removing brine from the water after leaving for a day; (v) adding a mixt. of 40% of powd. nephrite jade, 15% of kaolinite or yellow soil ceramic, and 15% of elvan, zeolite and germanium to the refined salt water; (vi) putting the resulting salt water and the well fermented boiled soybean lumps in a ratio of 1:1 in a jar and ripening at more than 15°C for ≥60 days; (vii) getting soy sauce and toenjang from the ripened mixt.; and then (viii) packing the produced soy sauce and toenjang in a container of which an inner stopper or cap or sticker attached around the container contains powd. nephrite jade inside. Far IR rays and an anion irradiated from the nephrite jade are resonant with far IR rays and an anion radiated from the soy sauce or toenjang and prevent denaturalization and deterioration of the contents kept for a long time.

IC ICM A23L001-202
CC 17-6 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
IT 1318-74-7, Kaolinite, biological studies 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies
(making method of soy sauce and toenjang fermented soybean paste contg. nephrite jade and)

L31 ANSWER 14 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:160902 HCA Full-text

TI Far IR-emitting drink bottles and their manufacture
IN Kang, Kyung Pyo
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2002061427	A	20020724	KR 2001-2588	20010117 <--

PRAI KR 2001-2588 20010117 <--
AB Drink bottles including jade, quartz porphyry, yellow earth, charcoal, etc. are provided, which emits far IR ray, improves immunity of our body, and increases dissolved oxygen of bottled drinks. Drink bottles, such as glass and PET bottles, emitting far IR ray are produced by mixing 93-97% of conventional bottle compn. with 3-7 wt.% of at least one material selected from the group consisting of jade, quartz porphyry, yellow earth, bio-ceramics, germanium and charcoal. Also, far IR emitting alumina cans are produced by coating the surface of cans with a coater made of 93-97% of lacquer and 3-7 wt.% of the above material emitting far IR ray.
IC ICM C03C014-00
CC 57-1 (Ceramics)
IT 1344-28-1, Alumina, processes 7440-56-4, Germanium, processes 25038-59-9, processes
(manuf. of far IR-emitting drink bottles)

L31 ANSWER 15 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:136912 HCA Full-text
TI Manufacturing method of fire retardant wall-paper using natural materials
IN Park, Mi Ae
PA Wallfin Co., Ltd., S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2002008556	A	20020131	KR 2000-42108	

200007
21

<--

PRAI KR 2000-42108 20000721 <--

AB A manufg. method of a fire retardant wall-paper using natural materials is provided, which is characterized by increasing water resistance and abrasion resistance, radiating far IR ray, having no environmental pollution and having recycling effect. The fire retardant wall-paper is obtained by a process contg. the steps of: mixing flame retardant(fluorine type, chlorine type, antimonial type, phosphate type and fluoro zirconium type) with EVA, urethane type and fluorine type resin contg. PE, EVA and biodegradable surfactant; coating the top side or the bottom side of an inverted paper with the mixt.; infiltrating and drying wood flour, hull flour, hay powder, dry aquatic plant powder, coffee bean powder, fallen leaves, dried petal, mugwort powder and charcoal powder into the flame retardant, followed by bonding and laminating; bonding and laminating noncombustible material such as silica sand, vermiculite, diatom earth and volcanic rock, followed by coating the top coating layer with a mixt. mixed with one or at least two selected from urethane type, wax resin and EVA contg. acryl type, fluorine type PE, EVA and surfactant; and adding far IR ray radiating material such as antibacterial agent, yellow soil, illite, jade, germanium, charcoal powder, wheat shape spotted stone and ceramic to an increasing layer of water resistance and abrasion resistance, an adhesive layer and the top coating layer.

IC ICM D21H027-20

CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

IT Soils
(yellow; manuf. of fire-retardant wallpaper using natural materials)

IT 1318-00-9, Vermiculite 7440-36-0D, Antimony, compds. 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 7440-67-7D, Zirconium, fluoro compds. 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 12173-60-3, Illite 12601-21-7, Jade 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
(manuf. of fire-retardant wallpaper using natural materials)

L31 ANSWER 16 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 136:342059 HCA Full-text

TI Process for producing of functional fabric with excellent functionality, washing ability, and lubricant surface

IN Jeong, Byung Min

PA S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000031854	A	20000605	KR 1998-48087	19981110 <--

PRAI KR 1998-48087 19981110 <--

AB The title fabric is produced by using yellow earth , bioceramic and germanium. The process contains following the steps of: mixing 40-67% by wt. of functional material consisting of leoss, bioceramic and germanium with 3-30% by wt. of acrylic rubber; adding a solvent in the soln. to mix; optionally adding an arom. in the soln.; coating the added mixt. on the surface of fabric; drying the coated material at 140° C for 3min; and then drying the coated material at 120-140° C for 1 min. The functional fabric is consisted of 40-67% by wt. of functional material having leoss, bioceramic and germanium, 30-57% by wt. of polyester and 3-30% by wt. of acrylic rubber. The polyester is used as gel phase or liq. phase. The usable fabric is polyester, polyethylene, polypropylene, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene, polystyrene, polycarbonate and polyamide.

IC ICM D06M011-83
CC 40-2 (Textiles and Fibers)
ST functional fabric prodn; yellow earth functional fabric prodn; bioceramic functional fabric prodn; germanium functional fabric prodn
IT Soils
(yellow earth, fabric contg.; process for producing of functional fabric with excellent functionality, washing ability, and lubricant surface)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses
(fabric contg.; process for producing of functional fabric with excellent functionality, washing ability, and lubricant surface)

=> D L32 1-16 BIB ABS HITIND

L32 ANSWER 1 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 146:297787 HCA Full-text
TI Yellow soil paint composition for construction material
IN Yoon, Jae Hwa; Yoon, Ji Ho
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given

CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2005098418	A	20051012	KR 2004-23637	20040407 <--

PRAI KR 2004-23637 20040407 <--

AB Provided is a yellow soil paint compn. for a construction material which has an antibacterial effect, a deodorizing effect and a humidity controlling effect and is improved in adhesive strength. Title paint compn., showing good adhesion and antibacterial, humidity-controlling and deodoring ability, comprises 100 parts yellow soil (10), 0.2-5 parts a water-sol. cellulose deriv. (20), 1-7.5 parts pulp (30), and 80-150 parts H2O with, and the (10), (20), and (30) three components forming a network structure. Preferably, the above the compn. showed a viscosity of 15,000-40,000 cP-s at 20°. Preferably, the water-sol. cellulose deriv. was formed by introducing a water-sol. substituent into cellulose. Optionally, the compn. further contained charcoal, elvan, Ge, jade and salt powder.

IC ICM C09D101-00
CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST yellow soil pulp water sol cellulose deriv paint construction
IT Coating materials
(bactericidal; pulp- and water-sol. cellulose deriv.-contg. yellow soil paint compns. for construction materials)
IT Deodorants
(coatings; pulp- and water-sol. cellulose deriv.-contg. yellow soil paint compns. for construction materials)
IT Cellulose pulp
Construction materials
(pulp- and water-sol. cellulose deriv.-contg. yellow soil paint compns. for construction materials)
IT Charcoal
Elvanite
(pulp- and water-sol. cellulose deriv.-contg. yellow soil paint compns. for construction materials)
IT Waters

(saline; pulp- and water-sol. cellulose deriv.-contg. yellow soil paint compns. for construction materials)

IT Soils
(yellow; pulp- and water-sol. cellulose deriv.-contg. yellow soil paint compns. for construction materials)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 12601-21-7, Jade
(pulp- and water-sol. cellulose deriv.-contg. yellow soil paint compns. for construction materials)

L32 ANSWER 2 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 146:9393 HCA Full-text
TI Coating materials for environment friendly wallpapers with good texture and processability
IN Im, Chul Am; Song, Hyeon Ho
PA Kysys Corporation, S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2005042925	A	20050511	KR 2003-77584	20031104 <--

PRAI KR 2003-77584 20031104 <--
AB Title coating materials comprise a liq. inorg. filler, a binder comprising an acrylic resin and a styrene-butadiene latex, an aq. blowing agent selected from isobutane, n-pentane and their mixt., a pulp powder, an adhesion inhibitor, and/or a far IR radiating material selected from jade, yellow soil , illite, elvan, germanium, charcoal powder and their mixt.
IC ICM C09D001-12
CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 43
IT Soils
(yellow, far IR radiating material; coating materials for environment friendly wallpapers with good texture and processability)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 12173-60-3, Illite 12601-21-7, Jade

(far IR radiating material; coating materials for environment friendly wallpapers with good texture and processability)

L32 ANSWER 3 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 145:398574 HCA Full-text
TI Multifunctional polyethylene sheet adding natural inorganic powder having far-infrared ray and negative ion radiation, antibacterial, deodorizing and humidity adjusting function and production process thereof
IN Lee, Kung Yong
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2005027869	A	20050321	KR 2003-64263	20030916 <--

PRAI KR 2003-64263 20030916 <--
AB Provided is a multifunctional polyethylene sheet adding natural inorg. powder which includes natural inorg. powders harmless to human body, therefore it effectively controls the inhabitation of mold or harmful bacteria in a humid area. The prodn. process of the multifunctional polyethylene sheet adding natural inorg. powder comprises the steps of: (i) mixing yellow soil, biostone, jade, charcoal, kaolin, germanium and mica with polyethylene and heating the mixt.; (ii) mixing the mixt. with liquefied petroleum gas or butane gas as a foaming agent and monoglyceride as a shrinking preventer; (iii) cooling the mixt. to keep temp. of a thermometer at 103-107°C and start extruding normally; and (iv) cooling the extrude sheet by a ventilator and cutting the sheet.
IC ICM C08J005-18
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
IT Soils
(yellow; multifunctional polyethylene sheet adding natural inorg. powder having far-IR ray and neg. ion radiation, antibacterial, deodorizing and humidity adjusting function and prodn. process thereof)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(multifunctional polyethylene sheet adding natural inorg. powder having far-IR ray and neg. ion radiation, antibacterial, deodorizing and humidity adjusting function and prodn. process

thereof)

L32 ANSWER 4 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 145:250853 HCA Full-text
TI Compositions of yellow soil and charcoal for plywood and wallpaper for controlling humidity of rooms and removing smell of mold, and preparation method thereof
IN Lee, Sang Chul
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2004083308	A	20041001	KR 2003-17922	20030321 <--

PRAI KR 2003-17922 20030321 <--
AB The compns. can control the humidity of rooms naturally, sterilize bacteria, remove the smell of mold, screen electromagnetic waves, emit far IR rays, and generate abundant oxygen. The compns. are produced by grinding each 20-40% of yellow soil, 20-40% of charcoal powder, 10-20% of elvan, 10-30% of ceramics, 10-20% of zeolite, and 10-20% of germanium and dilg. 10-20% of a CMC adhesive; adding water into the compns. in the ratio of 6:4 and aging for .apprx.1-24 h; and applying the compns. on one side of a plywood, a paper, and a fiber and then drying at 25-40°.
IC ICM C09D001-00
CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST yellow soil charcoal coating plywood wallpaper
IT Ceramics
(coating compns. contg. yellow soil and charcoal for plywood and wallpaper for controlling humidity of rooms and removing smell of mold)
IT Charcoal
Elvanite
Zeolites (synthetic), uses
(coating compns. contg. yellow soil and charcoal for plywood and wallpaper for controlling humidity of rooms and removing smell of mold)
IT Wood boards
(plywood; coating compns. contg. yellow soil and charcoal for plywood and wallpaper for controlling humidity

of rooms and removing smell of mold)

IT Paper
(wallpaper; coating compns. contg. yellow soil and charcoal for plywood and wallpaper for controlling humidity of rooms and removing smell of mold)

IT Coating materials
(water-thinned; coating compns. contg. yellow soil and charcoal for plywood and wallpaper for controlling humidity of rooms and removing smell of mold)

IT Soils
(yellow; coating compns. contg. yellow soil and charcoal for plywood and wallpaper for controlling humidity of rooms and removing smell of mold)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 9004-32-4, CMC
(coating compns. contg. yellow soil and charcoal for plywood and wallpaper for controlling humidity of rooms and removing smell of mold)

L32 ANSWER 5 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 145:250299 HCA Full-text
TI Yellow soil-charcoal adhesive compositions for wall papers
IN Lee, Sang Chul
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2004087723	A	20041015	KR 2003-21765	20030407 <--

PRAI KR 2003-21765 20030407 <--

AB Title adhesives preventing mold, bacteria, ticks, and cockroaches, controlling humidity naturally, shielding electromagnetic waves, and emitting far IR rays comprise (A) a compn. contg. yellow soil 20-40, charcoal powder 20-40, elvan 10-20, ceramics 10-20, zeolite 10-20, and germanium 10-20%, (B) flour 70, and (C) water 40-60 parts (based on 100 parts A + B).

IC ICM C09J103-00
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
ST yellow soil charcoal adhesive compn wall paper; charcoal yellow soil elvan ceramic zeolite

germanium flour compn
IT Adhesives
Ceramics
Wheat flour
(yellow soil-charcoal adhesive compns. for wall papers)
IT Charcoal
Elvanite
Zeolites (synthetic), uses
(yellow soil-charcoal adhesive compns. for wall papers)
IT Soils
(yellow; yellow soil-charcoal adhesive compns. for wall papers)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses
(yellow soil-charcoal adhesive compns. for wall papers)

L32 ANSWER 6 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 145:88241 HCA Full-text
TI Production method for improved earth brick
IN Kim, Jong Hak; Kim, Sang Gil
PA Kim, Hye Sook, S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2004004806	A	20040116	KR 2002-38850	20020705 <--

PRAI KR 2002-38850 20020705 <--
AB Provided is a prodn. method of improved earth brick giving beneficial effects to human body by using earth, hardener comprising cement, gypsum and lime, and additives such as bioceramics, charcoal, wormwood, etc. The earth brick is produced by: prepg. an adhesive mixt. including an acrylic binder and water in a 1st mixer, mixing 100 wt.parts of earth contg. clay, kaolin, yellow earth and polishing sand, 40-600 wt.parts of stone powder, 60-1000 wt.parts of sand, and one or more of 10-100 wt.parts of lime, 20-500 wt.parts of cement and 10-150 wt.parts of gypsum in a second mixer, putting adhesive and mixt. obtained from the step 1 and 2, resp., in a 3rd mixer, and adding one or more of wormwood, bioceramics, jade, elvan, germanium,

charcoal and aroms., wherein each amt. of additives is 0.03-10 wt.parts, injection molding and pressing under 30-50 kg/m2.
IC ICM C04B014-10
CC 58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
Section cross-reference(s): 57, 60, 63
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, properties 12601-21-7, Jade
(method for manufg. of improved earth brick)

L32 ANSWER 7 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:279159 HCA Full-text
TI Method for producing pickle
IN Hur, Jeom Dul
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2003094896	A	20031218	KR 2002-32236	20020610 <--

PRAI KR 2002-32236 20020610 <--
AB A method for producing pickle is provided, thereby preserving the freshness of radish pickles for a long time without using an antiseptic. The method comprises the steps of: mixing 350g of germanium powder, 650g of yellow soil powder, 300g of a lump of charcoal having the length of 5 cm or less and 18 L of water; inserting the mixt. into a pottery; sealing the pottery and maturing it at room temp. for 3 to 4 days in the shade; filtering the matured mixt. with a net; and collecting the filtrate.
IC ICM A23L001-218
CC 17-10 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
IT Soils
(yellow; radish pickle prodn.)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies
(radish pickle prodn.)

L32 ANSWER 8 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:265514 HCA Full-text
TI Cement additive composition for mortar and method for preparation
IN Chun, Young Gun; Han, Jong Hee
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given

CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2002034585	A	20020509	KR 2000-64984	20001102 <--

PRAI KR 2000-64984 20001102 <--

AB An additive added to cement mortar including tea tree oil and chitosan is provided, which gives a fragrance, sterilization, insect prevention and waterproofing. The method for prepn. of cement additive compn. includes: mixing porous materials, e.g., zeolite 0-20 and quartz porphyry 0-20 wt.%, with 2-7 wt.% of tea tree oil, 2-7 wt.% of chitosan soln., adding yellow earth, diatomite, garnet, germanium and/or Fe-free sand. The resulting additive is used by mixing with cement in a ratio of 0.3:1.

IC ICM C04B024-00
CC 58-3 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
Section cross-reference(s): 11, 53, 57
IT Cement
Concrete modifiers
Mortar
Sterilization and Disinfection
Waterproofing
(cement additive compn. for mortar and method for prepn.)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, processes
(cement additive compn. for mortar and method for prepn.)

L32 ANSWER 9 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:224271 HCA Full-text
TI Manufacture of yellow earth-charcoal blocks using massive lumps of yellow earth and charcoal as raw materials
IN Oh, Young Sun; Sim, Wo Hyong
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI KR 2003036478 A 20030509 KR 2003-22546
200304
10
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PRAI KR 2003-22546 20030410 <--

AB A manufg. method of yellow earth-charcoal blocks is provided, which is characterized by using massive lumps (not powders) of yellow earth and charcoal as raw materials. Accordingly, the charcoal lumps enable to keep the pore structure of charcoal, resulting in deodorization and dehumidification. The yellow earth-charcoal blocks are manufd. by the following steps of: prepg. yellow earth lumps by mixing 5-30 wt.% of germanium powder, 70-95 wt.% of yellow earth powder, and optionally 0.5-5 wt.% of silver for sterilization, adding water, and drying; putting massive lumps of yellow earth and charcoal into a mold, and putting foamed materials like sponge to fill the space between yellow earth and charcoal lumps; forming; and de-molding. Also, the sheet-shaped nets made of plastics, metals, etc. are attached to the outer sides of the block for preventing yellow earth and charcoal powders from blowing.

IC ICM C04B033-04

CC 58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
Section cross-reference(s): 57

ST yellow earth charcoal block massive lump raw material

IT Construction materials
(blocks; manuf. of yellow earth-charcoal blocks using massive lumps of yellow earth and charcoal as raw materials)

IT Air conditioning
(dehumidification; manuf. of yellow earth -charcoal blocks using massive lumps of yellow earth and charcoal as raw materials)

IT Deodorization
Pore structure
Raw materials
(manuf. of yellow earth-charcoal blocks using massive lumps of yellow earth and charcoal as raw materials)

IT Charcoal
(manuf. of yellow earth-charcoal blocks using massive lumps of yellow earth and charcoal as raw materials)

IT Soils
(yellow earth; manuf. of yellow earth-charcoal blocks using massive lumps of yellow earth and charcoal as raw materials)

IT 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses

(in blocks; manuf. of yellow earth-charcoal blocks using massive lumps of yellow earth and charcoal as raw materials)

L32 ANSWER 10 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:224060 HCA Full-text
TI Odor-generating ceramic tiles impregnated with mugwort extracts and IR materials
IN Park, Kwang Jin
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2002094857	A	20021218	KR 2001-34511	200106 12

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PRAI KR 2001-34511 20010612 <--
AB Ceramic compacts(tile, mat, etc.) generating mugwort or pine odors lastly are provided by impregnating ceramic compacts with mugwort or pine exts. The resultant compacts, applied to steam bath rooms, pillows and mats, emit far IR rays. The clay compacts generating natural odors are manufd. by the following steps: (a) mixing 30-60% of the raw clay, 40-70% of far IR materials such as quartz porphyry, yellow earth, germanium and jade; (b) forming and drying over 10 h; (c) sintering at 600-1000° for 4-7 h; (d) impregnating clay compacts with mugwort (or pine) ext. by heating the compacts in mugwort (or pine) ext. for 3-5 h.
IC ICM C04B033-00
CC 57-5 (Ceramics)
Section cross-reference(s): 43, 58, 62
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(IR material; odor-generating ceramic tiles impregnated with mugwort exts. and IR materials)

L32 ANSWER 11 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:120600 HCA Full-text
TI Zeolite composition for diaper and sanitary pad
IN Son, Du Ik
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2001054063	A	20010702	KR 1999-54688	19991203

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PRAI KR 1999-54688 19991203 <--

AB Provided is a zeolite compn. for diapers and sanitary pads, which is excellent in IR-radiating ability, deodorizing ability, and absorbability, and is non-hazard to human bodies and dose not pollute environment. The zeolite compn. is produced by heat -treating a mixt. comprising powdery zeolite as a main component and 0.5-3.0% (based on the zeolite) of at least one selected from the group consisting of unslaked lime or slaked lime at 300-700°. Addnl., the zeolite compn. contains less than 30% of at least one aluminum silicate mineral selected from the group consisting of phyllite, elvan, yellow soil, jade, and germanium stone, and 1-2% of an inorg. metal antimicrobial agent.

IC ICM A61F013-15
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT Soils
(yellow; zeolite compn. for diaper and sanitary pad)
IT 1305-62-0, Slaked lime, biological studies 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies 12601-21-7, Jade
(zeolite compn. for diaper and sanitary pad)

L32 ANSWER 12 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:99029 HCA Full-text
TI Porous plates and multiple plates using porous plates
IN Choi, Yeong Mo
PA Choi, Hyo Sun, S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2001070624	A	20010727	KR 2001-29425	20010528

PRAI KR 2001-29425 20010528 <--

AB Porous plates using glass wool and silicate as raw materials are presented for use in construction fields (floors, walls and ceilings) having heat- and flame-resistance and sound insulating. The plates are lightwt. and high strength. The porous plates comprise glass 60-70 wt.%, silicate 15-25 wt.% and 5-25 wt.% of jade, charcoal, Elvan, germanium and/or biotite and are formed at 350-450° under far-IR rays. The multiple porous plate contains: an outer plate bound to the upper side of a first porous plate, an inner plate, being under the outer plate, having a frame and a functional layer which comprises a first charcoal layer composed of charcoal or activated carbon, a yellow earth layer, a second charcoal layer and a mixt. of glass wool and silicate, a second porous plate bound to a lower part of the inner plate and a third porous plate under the lower part of the second charcoal layer.

IC ICM C04B014-42
CC 58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
Section cross-reference(s): 57
ST porous plate multilayer floor heat flame resistance sound insulating

IT Elvanite
(Elvan; porous multilayer heat- and flame- resistant and sound insulting plates for floors and walls and ceilings)

IT Sound insulators
(cellular, thermally insulating; porous multilayer heat- and flame- resistant and sound insulting plates for floors and walls and ceilings)

IT Thermal insulators
(lightwt.; porous multilayer heat- and flame- resistant and sound insulting plates for floors and walls and ceilings)

IT Ceilings
Composites
Fire-resistant materials
Floors
Lightweight materials
Mineral wool
Walls (construction)
(porous multilayer heat- and flame- resistant and sound insulting plates for floors and walls and ceilings)

IT Charcoal
Clays, processes
Silicate minerals
(porous multilayer heat- and flame- resistant and sound insulting plates for floors and walls and ceilings)

IT Thermal insulation foams
Thermal insulators

(sound-insulating; porous multilayer heat- and flame-resistant and sound insulting plates for floors and walls and ceilings)

IT Lightweight materials
(thermal insulators; porous multilayer heat- and flame- resistant and sound insulting plates for floors and walls and ceilings)

IT Sound insulators
(thermally insulating; porous multilayer heat - and flame- resistant and sound insulting plates for floors and walls and ceilings)

IT Glass fibers, uses
(wool; porous multilayer heat- and flame- resistant and sound insulting plates for floors and walls and ceilings)

IT 1302-27-8, Biotite 7440-44-0, Carbon, processes 7440-56-4, Germanium, processes 12601-21-7, Jade
(porous multilayer heat- and flame- resistant and sound insulting plates for floors and walls and ceilings)

L32 ANSWER 13 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 138:183543 HCA Full-text
TI Functional aquarium water and a preparation method thereof
IN Kim, Jung-Sook
PA Kostarworld Co., Ltd, S. Korea
SO U.S., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6528062	B1	20030304	US 2001-883405	200106 19 <--
PRAI KR 2001-26000	A	20010512 <--		

AB Aquarium water and a prepn. method thereof, including a fermented soln. of a mixt. of ext. from leaves of a ginkgo tree, ext. from ganoderma, ext. from bark of a chestnut tree, ext. from acorns, ext. from leaves of an evergreen oak tree, ext. from bamboo, ext. from leaves of a persimmon tree, ext. from leaves of a pine tree, water-sol. chitosan powder extd. from crab shells, barely natural stone powder, bamboo salt, potato starch, and distd. water. Fermn. is by adding yeast, and org. germanium, mineral component extd. from yellow soil, and ext. from combustion of an oak tree are added. The soln. is then fermented again and refined in a liq. state.

IC ICM A61K035-84
ICS A61K035-78; A61K035-64; A61K033-24
INCL 424195160; 424725000; 424725100; 424750000; 424752000; 424769000; 424770000; 424538000; 424771000; 424617000
CC 9-16 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 11, 16, 63
ST aquarium water prepn
IT Aquariums
Bamboo
Diospyros
Extraction
Ganoderma
Ginkgo
Shell
Solanum tuberosum
Yeast
(functional aquarium water and its prepn.)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan
(functional aquarium water and its prepn.)
IT 7732-18-5P, Water, preparation
(functional aquarium water and its prepn.)
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L32 ANSWER 14 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 137:51911 HCA Full-text
TI Filter producing yellow-soil water
IN Lee, Sang Chul
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000060419	A	20001016	KR 1999-8681	19990315 <--

PRAI KR 1999-8681 19990315 <--
AB A filter producing yellow-soil purified water which is made by putting the yellow soil, charcoal powder, stone, elvan and germanium into the cloth bag, connecting to the tap, and producing yellow- soil water by the water pressure is provided. A filter producing yellow-

soil water is comprised of: 50-60 wt.% of yellow soil, 20-30 wt.% of charcoal powder, 10-20 wt.% of stone, 10-20 wt.% of elvan, and 10-20 wt.% of germanium. Water pressure forces the water through the filter in the cloth bag, and then the purified water is stored in a storing tank.

IC ICM B01D039-06
CC 61-5 (Water)
ST water purifn filter yellow soil
charcoal stone elvan germanium
IT Filters
(bags, fabric; water purifn. process using filter contg. yellow soil, charcoal powder, stone, elvan and germanium)
IT Water purification
(filtration; water purifn. process using filter contg. yellow soil, charcoal powder, stone, elvan and germanium)
IT Charcoal
Elvanite
Stone (construction material)
(water purifn. process using filter contg. yellow soil, charcoal powder, stone, elvan and germanium)
IT Soils
(yellow; water purifn. process using filter contg. yellow soil, charcoal powder, stone, elvan and germanium)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses
(water purifn. process using filter contg. yellow soil, charcoal powder, stone, elvan and germanium)

L32 ANSWER 15 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 136:90207 HCA Full-text
TI Method and apparatus for sterilization of active clear water
IN Kim, Kwan Hyung; Kim, Byung Kuk
PA Korea Energy Service Co., Ltd., S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2000006771	A	20000207	KR 1999-48064	199911

01
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KR 2000036455 A 20000705 KR 2000-12939
200003
14
<--
PRAI KR 1999-48064 A 19991101 <--
AB The method and app. are provided which has a good sterilization effect and bleaching effect. An inner stainless case is installed at an interval with outer stainless case. Sidewall valves mixed by sericite mineral powder and 10% of Se, 30% of mica, 5% of yellow earth, 10% of Ge, 5% of Ca silicate, 10% of Mg, 20% of Al are formed inside of the inner and outer side cases. Several end jaws are installed inside of the sidewall valve. Filtration valves having a different diam. and H2O supply hole are installed in central part of the outer case.
IC ICM C02F009-00
ICS C02F001-32; C02F001-461; C02F001-68
CC 60-2 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
Section cross-reference(s): 61
ST app sterilization clear water purifn wastewater
IT Wastewater treatment
Water purification
(app.; method and app. for sterilization of active clear water)
IT Water purification
(filtration; method and app. for sterilization of active clear water)
IT Bleaching
Mineral waters
Sterilization and Disinfection
Valves
Water purification
(method and app. for sterilization of active clear water)
IT Mica-group minerals, uses
(method and app. for sterilization of active clear water)
IT Water purification
(sterilization and disinfection; method and app. for sterilization of active clear water)
IT 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses 7439-95-4, Magnesium, uses 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 7782-49-2, Selenium, uses 12174-53-7, Sericite
(method and app. for sterilization of active clear water)

L32 ANSWER 16 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 136:85121 HCA Full-text
TI Liquor composition and preparation method thereof
IN Chon, Chang Ho
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000025516	A	20000506	KR 1998-42621	19981013 <--

PRAI KR 1998-42621 19981013 <--
AB A liquor compn. and a prepn. method thereof are provided which contains various kinds of minerals, vitamins, and good components for people by ripening and fermenting mulberry leaves (or silkworm excrement). The liquor compn. comprises 5-10% of yeast, 10-15% of a hard-boiled rice, 10-15% of ginkgo nut leaves, 10-20% of persimmon leaves, 10-20% of mulberry leaves (or silkworm excrement), 10-50% of yellow soil-dild. water, and 5-10% of inorg. germanium.
IC ICM C12G003-00
CC 17-13 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
IT Wastewater
(yellow water; liquor compn. and prepn. method thereof)
IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies
(inorg.; liquor compn. and prepn. method thereof)

=> D L33 1-12 TI

L33 ANSWER 1 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Cubic wallpaper containing material radiating far infrared ray

L33 ANSWER 2 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Manufacturing method of fabric radiating anion to balance ion

L33 ANSWER 3 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Functional dual-adhesion textiles adding functional materials to resin adhesives

L33 ANSWER 4 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Functional wallpaper and manufacturing method thereof

L33 ANSWER 5 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Functional polymer composition for nonpolluting products

L33 ANSWER 6 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Fertilizer for organic agricultural products

L33 ANSWER 7 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Yellow soil adhesive and yellow soil paint

L33 ANSWER 8 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Composition for various nutrition bath and massage by fractioning, adding and mixing various natural mineral materials and nutrient materials

L33 ANSWER 9 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Composition for making relief wall painting and preparation method thereof

L33 ANSWER 10 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Method for preparing soil conditioner from mixed powder of rough germanium and charcoal

L33 ANSWER 11 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Manufacture of artificial dipping stone from soil, yellow soil and feldspar coated with ash-yellow soil-germanium enamel

L33 ANSWER 12 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Study on soil environmental background values in Fujian Province

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L33 ANSWER 6 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:197252 HCA Full-text
TI Fertilizer for organic agricultural products
IN Back, Iee Nam
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2002084971	A	20021116	KR 2001-24123	20010503

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PRAI KR 2001-24123 20010503 <--

AB A fertilizer for org. agricultural products using minerals, P and K-contained materials, and orgs. (shell, microbes, amino acids, etc.), excluding chem. components, is provided to hasten harvest, give resistance to harmful insects, and freezing-cold, and improve sweetness, flavor, taste of products. The fertilizer comprises the components of: minerals composed of SiO2 and Al2O3 as main components, sintered (at 600°C) minerals such as quartz porphyry,

jade, yellow earth, germanium, etc., which hastens growth of crops; natural phosphoric acid such as phosphate, calcium phosphate or bone; natural kalium (K) like ash generated from burning plants; orgs. such as CaCO3, shell, rice hull, charcoal and microbes and amino acids. The fertilizer is produced by mixing minerals or sintered minerals, natural P-component, natural K-component, orgs. in a wt. ratio of 5-50, each.

IC ICM C05G001-00

CC 19-6 (Fertilizers, Soils, and Plant Nutrition)

IT Soils
(yellow; fertilizer for org. agricultural products)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate (CaCO3), biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7723-14-0, Phosphorus, biological studies 10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate 12601-21-7, Jade 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies
(fertilizer for org. agricultural products)

L33 ANSWER 7 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:116167 HCA Full-text

TI Yellow soil adhesive and yellow soil paint

IN Son, Jung Ho

PA S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2001069370	A	20010725	KR 2001-14744	20010314 <--

PRAI KR 2001-14744 20010314 <--

AB Provided are a yellow soil adhesive and a yellow soil paint, which emit IR rays and have deodorizing and antimicrobial action, therefore, which are helpful for health of human bodies. The yellow soil adhesive and yellow soil paint are produced by mixing and grinding yellow soil as a main component, hard charcoal, elvan, germanium, and jade to make >100 in mash size of fine powder and mixing the powder and a liq.-phase or powdery silica soda (2Na2O.SiO2) in the ratio of 1.5:1 and then preheating at 80-90°.

IC ICM C09J001-00

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST yellow soil adhesive yellow soil paint
IT Adhesives
Paints
(yellow soil adhesive and yellow soil paint)
IT Charcoal
Elvanite
(yellow soil adhesive and yellow soil paint)
IT Soils
(yellow; yellow soil adhesive and yellow soil paint)
IT 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide, uses 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(yellow soil adhesive and yellow soil paint)

L33 ANSWER 8 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:99947 HCA Full-text
TI Composition for various nutrition bath and massage by fractioning, adding and mixing various natural mineral materials and nutrient materials
IN Won, In Ho
PA S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2001018525	A	20010305	KR 1999-34502	19990819 <--
PRAI KR 1999-34502		19990819 <--		

AB A compn. prepd. by fractioning, adding and mixing various natural mineral materials and nutrient materials is provided, which promotes activities of the internal organs in general through the energy way distributed all over the body; helps smooth blood flow in peripheral tissue; and activates metab.; so accelerates excretion and exchange of fatigue materials, and shows nervous rest effect. A process for the prepn. of compn. for nutrition bath and massage comprises: pouring granite stone powder(or bio-ceramic powder, germanium stone

powder, gemstone powder, yellow soil powder, bio-stone powder, selenium-contained stone powder) 5% and over, complex vitamin powder(K.P.) 1% and over, sodium bicarbonate 2% and over, lanolin 0.5% and over, borax 1.5% and over, sodium silicate 1% and over, sodium carbonate 1% and over, sodium phosphate 1% and over, salt 1% and over, aluminum silicate 1% and over, alumina 1% and over, titania 1% and over, silicate powder 1% and over and glycerin 1% and over into a container; mixing and packaging.

IC ICM A61K007-50

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT Soils
(yellow; compn. for various nutrition bath and massage)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, biological studies 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 1303-96-4, Borax 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1344-09-8, Sodium silicate 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies 7632-05-5, Sodium phosphate 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies
(compn. for various nutrition bath and massage)

L33 ANSWER 9 OF 12 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:95877 HCA Full-text

TI Composition for making relief wall painting and preparation method thereof

IN Jeong, Se Young

PA S. Korea

SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent

LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2001046450	A	20010615	KR 1999-50227	19991112 <--

PRAI KR 1999-50227 19991112 <--

AB A compn. for making relief wall painting and its prepn. method are provided, which compn. radiates the far IR ray useful to the human health, deodorizes and is insect-repellent, antibacterial and fire proofing. The compn. comprises 55 wt% of yellow soil; 25 wt% of Elvan; 5 wt% of ceramic; 5 wt% of germanium; 5 wt% of jade; and 5 wt% of a vegetable adhesive. The method comprises the steps of pulverizing yellow soil, Elvan, ceramic, germanium and jade, resp.,

to obtain the pulverized materials; sintering the pulverized yellow soil; mixing 55 wt% of yellow soil, 25 wt% of Elvan, 5 wt% of ceramic, 5 wt% of germanium and 5 wt% of jade; and adding 5 wt% of a vegetable adhesive to the mixt. and pasting it. Preferably the vegetable adhesive is made by using starch.

IC ICM C09D005-06

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT Soils
(yellow; compn. for making relief wall painting)

IT 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 12601-21-7, Jade
(compn. for making relief wall painting)